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A Little Book About Roses

"QUALITY ROSES"
1919

GEORGE H. PETERSON
INCORPORATED
ROSE and PEONY SPECIALIST
FAIR LAWN, N. J.
·U·S·A·

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalog as possible.

On receipt of order, your roses are at once selected and put in the ground in cold storehouse exactly as general stock is kept all Winter, where they remain until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping season continues from October until May 1st. To far Southern and Pacific Coast points we can ship practically all Winter. In February, planting time begins to work northward until, about April 1st, the great rush of Northern planting begins.

I ship by express, unless otherwise instructed, buyer to pay transportation charges, which are now low, as plants go at "Second Class" rate.

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalog are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than $1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

Open accounts. Any one desiring to open an account will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than $10.00.

Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition; but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. If stock is not satisfactory upon receipt, it may be returned at my expense and your money will be refunded.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

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The Proprietor's Personal Message

A FANCY

Flower of my heart, I have neglected thee, but thou knowest my love for thee has but grown the stronger during the days when country—wife—children—needed my time, my every effort, perhaps my life-blood itself. I have seen thee bloom among the desolate ruins and along the dusty wayside in France. Thou hast brought me great cheer when the hours were darkest, and I rejoice that the despoiler could no more destroy thee than he could kill the spirit of France.

And now, Oh, Queen, asleep as thou art beneath the Winter's snow, I await impatiently, as a lover for his wedding day, thy resurrection with the coming Springtime. Then, once more I shall behold thee and thy matchless beauty, feel thy velvety softness against my cheek, and drink in to the full of my passionate love thy sweetest perfume. Then, as never before, in the fullness of Junetime, I will crown thee "Queen of the Garden" and of my heart as well.

* * * * * * *

The above, I feel sure, expresses, rather crudely perhaps, the sentiment of all true lovers of the rose, now that the world conflict, dreadful beyond our comprehension, is at an end. Again the steel, before needed to weld into cannon to spit out death and destruction, will be turned into plowshare and spade to make this world a better and more beautiful place to live in.

During the past two years, many of us have, from patriotic reasons and those born of necessity, turned our flower beds and our lawns into vegetable gardens, but now that an unusual period of peace and prosperity undoubtedly is ahead of us, we can again go back to the flowers which we have learned to love, and which, in a sense, are, to some of us, as necessary as our daily bread.

HOW A ROSE BUSINESS WAS MADE AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

To all of us, the world's tragedy, now passed into history, has brought some new experience—to many of us changed our work, our present and future lives. Many who annually read this personal message, will, no doubt, be interested to learn how the war affected this business, and so I shall tell you briefly how we put it on a war basis—changed it, if you will, in part at least, to an "essential industry."

The pictures and their captions on pages 4 and 5 will show you part of what we accomplished in this respect. I might add that old-time farmers hereabout freely stated that we grew the best wheat and oats ever seen in these parts. We also grew rye and field-corn successfully, the latter quite largely.

So much for our Summer effort. In August, continuing to do our "bit" and to help out our local fuel situation, we purchased 15 acres of heavily timbered oak, and before the armistice was signed, we already had 100 cords cut, split, and stacked in the open for drying. And in doing this, we did not in any way neglect our roses and peonies. We did, however, grow less of them. Last

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JAN 23 1919

Spring, as we were planting our seedling rose stock on which to bud during the Summer, and still had 20,000 to plant, I decided to throw these away and plant more corn.

WHY A SLIGHT INCREASE IN PRICES IS NECESSARY

The past two years have been a trying period to the florist and nursery trade. Many have gone under, and many others have had a struggle to keep things going. We, however, have had much to be thankful for. Last Spring, with here and there an exception in the Hybrid Perpetual class, we largely over-sold our stock, and the past Fall's sales of both roses and peonies were especially gratifying. We have not, however, been making money, but losing a little in fact, due to the abnormal cost of conducting our business, and the only nominal increase we made in the price of some roses. Our "Epoch" roses and peonies were not increased in price at all during the entire period of the war.

In view of the above, no one, I am sure, will begrudge the ten-cent per plant (5c. by the 100) increase which this catalog shows. When you buy cut roses, you pay 10c. to 50c. or even more per *flower*. When you buy our plants, you get 10 to 50 and more flowers per plant each season. Figure out the cost yourself.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FARMERETTE

While there is much more I would like to talk to you about, my space and your patience are limited, and I must yet say a few words for the "Farmerette" and to the stranger within our gates.

This country owes a great debt to the army of girls who heroically responded to the call of the land. Many of these were of most gentle culture, and yet without murmur, and, with a few exceptions, they stuck to their posts of duty day after day, sometimes when even men could not endure. I contend that toiling all day, almost unnoticed, in a blistering sun, called for more courage than that shown by the brothers of these girls who left with the cheers of the multitude ringing in their ears, and who later had the excitement of battle to keep them going.

OF INTEREST TO THE STRANGER

And now a few words addressed particularly to those who see this annual booklet of ours for the first time. This business was launched nearly fifteen years ago by the writer, and after he had devoted ten years to the rose as an enthusiastic amateur. The business met with almost instant favor, the rose-growing public quickly recognizing that they were dealing with one who was in the business not merely to make money, but also with one who loved roses, and who wanted others to succeed in their culture as he had succeeded. And the fact that others *did* succeed beyond former experience and present expectation, soon placed this business not only ahead of any like one in this country, but with the passing years extended it over a field from, and including, Alaska to Buenos Aires on the Western Hemisphere, and to China and Korea in the far east.

At no period has so great an improvement been shown in the quality of my roses as during the past two years. With the exception of three varieties of climbing roses, the stock offered in this

year's catalog is all of our own growing, and is grown on the Japanese root stock which we were the first to utilize in this country, and which, because of the wonderful vigor it imparts to the cultivated variety, and by reason of its non-suckering quality, is now unquestionably conceded to be the best stock on which roses have ever been grown. Before the war, we used to rely upon France to produce our seedlings, but now we are not only growing these ourselves, but are growing the seed as well, and doing it all at least 100 per cent. better than France could or did do it.

PETERSON ROSES have never even *seen* a greenhouse. They start into life by the sowing of the seed right here *in the open ground* in late November or early December. Consequently, they require no coddling by the planter. But why go on? When I tell you that we have received literally thousands of such letters as the following, you will realize that there must be and is something real behind my stock, and which you can readily experience for yourself.

GOWANDA, N. Y., April 24, 1918.

"Of all the rose growers from whom I have procured goods, am glad to advise that yours show the healthiest and sturdiest growth and furnish the greatest number of blooms."

W. J. MILLER.

POINTS OF INTEREST FOR ALL

FIRST. All importations of rose bushes into the United States from foreign countries will be absolutely prohibited on and after June 1, 1919.

SECOND. Owing to the war, existing rose stocks are light in this country, and practically nil abroad.

THIRD. Think it over, and decide whether you hadn't better order right *NOW*.

A joyous and prosperous New Year beyond measure to all of you is the wish of,

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE H. PETERSON,

President.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 1, 1919.

P. S.—(To inquiring old patrons.) No, I haven't heard a word from "Uncle Bill" all year. Don't know whether he went to war or is still digging potatoes from his war garden, and, to tell you the truth, I have been too plagued busy myself to make inquiries.

G. H. P.

Join the Rose Society

A loose coupon, inviting you to become a member of The American Rose Society, will be found in this book. Join us; it will do you good.

One Way in Which We Did "Our Bit"

A photograph of one of our oat fields showing two of our land army girls (5′ 4″ tall) standing at full height; in fact, the photographer had to move them from their first position, as the oats obscured their faces. "Some oats," as even a Western farmer would admit.

Who Wouldn't Be a Farmer?

Our Spring-wheat field; grown, as was our oats, on land from which a rose crop was dug the previous Fall. Incidentally, our Farmerettes again. Also, last, but not least, "The Seedling" trying to embrace two sheaves of garnered wheat.

Exhibition

In June of each year we give an exhibition, at the Nurseries, of both Roses and Peonies, and which is now of national importance—visitors coming from some of the most distant States. Nowhere else can the quality of bloom seen in my exhibition gardens be matched, and the impressive grandeur of the fields in bloom will not soon be forgotten. Any one contemplating an important planting will find this to be a rare opportunity to select such varieties as most appeal to his or her individual taste.

Peonies are usually at their best the second week of June. Roses, in the exhibition beds, attain their height about the middle of June, and in the fields about July 1st to 4th—this retarded flowering being caused by pinching the young shoots back in May to form a bushy plant.

Seasons vary, however, and so if you really intend to come, advise me of the fact and your name will be entered for notification at the proper time.

Farbenkonigin (See page 24)

How to Reach Nurseries

My Nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County Branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via "Hudson River Line," foot of West 130th Street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leave at Fair Lawn Avenue, and walk eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

The above applies to my exhibition and growing grounds. The nursery buildings and office are located on the home farm, corner of River Road and Berdan Avenue, a mile nearer Paterson. Visitors coming prior to blooming time should take the same trolley route, but get off at Berdan Avenue and walk westward (to left) one block.

Visitors may inspect flowers on Sunday also, but positively no business is done on that day.

Prospective purchasers of stock this Spring will be welcome to inspect same any week day from now until planting time is over, except during the first two weeks of April, when from necessity we lock our doors, and during that time can be communicated with only by mail or telegraph.

The business has no public telephone. In the rush of the Spring "battle" we could not possibly suffer the constant interruption which a phone would bring to us.

A Plea for Indulgence

No one, not in the business, can begin to realize the stress we labor under during March and April. Remember, please, that we have but a very few weeks in which to do our entire year's business; and so, if in the rush of shipping time, it becomes necessary to ask questions, please make them as brief and to the point as possible. Frequently we are asked questions which are answered in this booklet in greater detail than we could possibly do by letter.

Please, also, preserve your order acknowledgment giving your order number, and mention this, should it be necessary to write about it. This will enable us to locate it promptly and so give you better service.

Book on Roses

Every rose lover should possess a good standard work on the subject. The best and most complete one yet published for the American amateur grower is "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing," by George C. Thomas, Jr. This book is written by an amateur for amateurs. Mr. Thomas has long been an ardent amateur rose grower and with ample means at his disposal he has been able to make the most thorough and exhaustive tests, such as few could afford. His work can be obtained in two editions, as below, either of which is well worth the price asked. For the convenience of patrons we have a supply of both editions. We will prepay carriage charges when book is ordered by our customers.

Practical Gardening Edition, $2.00; De Luxe Edition, $6.00

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, *i. e.*, where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine, yet sheltered, also, if possible, from high winds.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A Southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger of burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating, and should not be used while in this condition except as a Winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. Whatever manure is used, it is very essential that same be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil, and if this is done in a very thorough manner, quite new manure may be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained, ground bone is probably the best substitute. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fine soil. But remember, please, I do not *advise* the use of bone alone. There is no real substitute for good old barnyard manure, but sometimes this is not obtainable, and then one must do the best he can.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article, resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. This should be followed by a thorough soaking. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A cupful to the plant, scattered on the surface and forked in, in early April and again in Midsummer, is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.

Unleached hardwood ashes will sweeten the soil as effectively and more lastingly than lime and also prove a much better fertilizer, as it contains quite a percentage of potash, which will richen the tones of the colors in the flowers.

Preparation of Beds

Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—*i. e.*, the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized (not sifted), mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about 3 or 4 inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I Cannot Emphasize Too Strongly the Importance of Thorough Preparation of Soil. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.

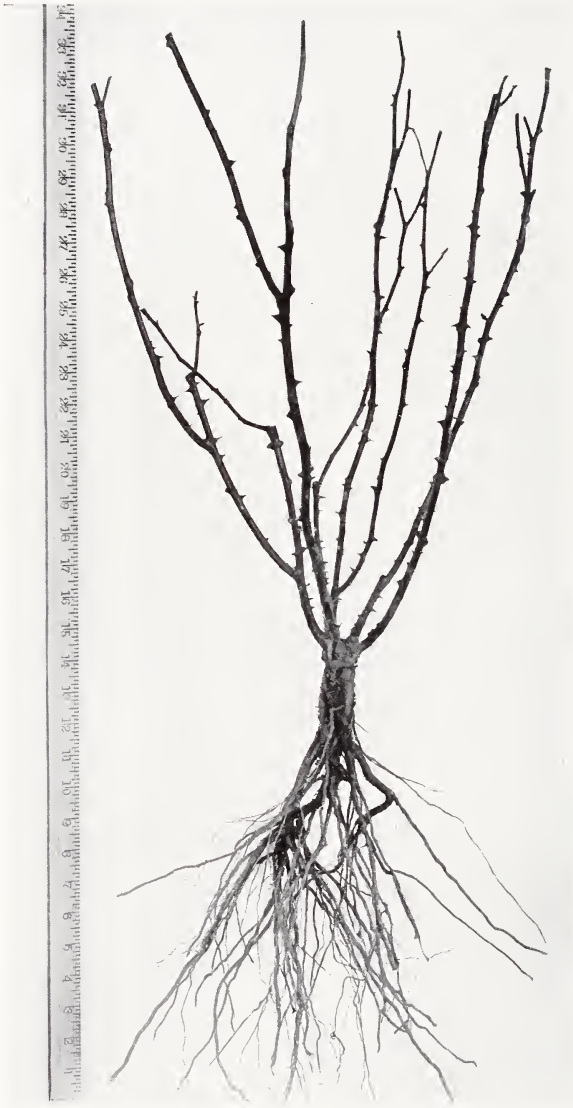
Planting and Pruning

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them *and the ground pressed (not stamped) firmly about the plant with the foot.* After pressing firmly, draw a little soil or manure over foot-marks to prevent "baking." If plant is set too shallow, or firming neglected, the tops may shrivel before growth starts, and if planting is made deeper than directed, the starting into growth will be more or less retarded. One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant rose if planted early requires very little moisture until growth begins.

The roots of our roses sent out in the Spring are puddled in clay mud before packing. Should this be dry on receipt it would be well to repuddle the roots, or at least dip them in water.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.



A Dormant Hybrid Tea Rose Bush

(See pages 9 and 11 for pruning directions)

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth, and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly Spring-set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 or more feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about 3 feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. At this time the year's general pruning should be given. Cut out entirely all dead, very old and weak growths. You will now have mostly wood of the previous season's growth. This is easily recognized by its fresh, smooth appearance, also lighter in color as compared with older wood. Prune these canes very much as directed for newly-set plants, bearing in mind that the closer you prune the fewer but finer flowers you will have as a rule. The pruning I have suggested is a moderate one. Where exhibition flowers are desired at the expense of numbers, roses are often pruned to one or two eyes of the previous year's growth.

Some of last season's growths will spring from the base of plant; others at various heights from older wood. Care therefore should be exercised, in pruning established plants, to see that the new wood is not entirely cut away, as but little and inferior bloom can be expected to spring directly from wood older than that of last year's growth.

On plants purchased of me the *wood* is all of the previous season's growth when sent to you. Even the largest plants were all cut right down to the ground the previous Spring.

Pruning Fall-Set Plants

If planting is done in Fall, cut away immediately about one-third of plant and defer final pruning until Spring. If too much wood is left, especially with big plants, the canes may shrivel before the roots take hold. Spring or Fall planting, always firm the ground over roots at once.

When to Plant

In Europe, where the Winters are less severe than in our own country, the bulk of Rose planting is done in the Fall, but here Spring is the favored time, as it certainly is the safest.

Dormant roses (plants without foliage), such as my entire stock consists of, should be planted, for best results, just as early as the ground is fit to work—just as early as you can plant fruit or shade trees, and he who had the foresight to prepare his beds the preceding Autumn is indeed fortunate. In the latitude of New York City, this period usually occurs about the first of April, and varies according to latitude and location. In the South, below where the soil freezes, planting may be well done at any time during Winter. Above this point, Spring planting begins in February and gradually works Northward until in early May the planting season reaches the coldest portions of our country.

There is usually a period of about five weeks during which planting may be done, but the degree of success attained with the first crop of blooms (within two months from planting) will depend upon how near to the beginning of this period your planting was done. The first flowers of a late planting will be comparatively small and the stems short and weak, as the growths have not had proper time to develop. If, from necessity, planting is deferred until late, the plants should be watered occasionally and shaded until growth is well started.

Do not defer planting for fear of Spring frosts. Even the most tender of my Roses have been hardened by light freezings all Winter and will not be harmed by any weather which may come after the snow is gone.

Where a skilled gardener is employed, or one knows how to protect his plants, planting may be done to good advantage in the Fall, even quite far North. It is usually quite safe to at least plant the Hybrid Perpetuals then, but a severe Winter may cause some losses where plants are not properly cared for. Fall-set plants have the advantage of being established in the soil as soon as the sap begins to move, and in consequence the first growths are less hurried and are stronger.

On the whole, my opinion is that if the careful planter is ready, Fall planting, even of the Hybrid Teas, except in localities where the temperature habitually hovers below zero, will prove most satisfactory. If, however, a Winter like that of 1911-1912 should follow the planting, some losses may result. Springtime, when the planting fever stirs the sap in our own veins, will doubtless continue to be the favored planting time with most, but remember, "PLANT EARLY," and if you can't plant early, plant as early as you can.

Orders for Fall Shipment

Where two-year-old roses are wanted in the Fall, not less than three plants of each variety wanted must be ordered, since at that time of the year each order must be dug separately and this necessitates two men and a boy going over various fields and at a season of the year when we are pressed to the utmost to get our stock all dug and under cover before the ground freezes. Later on, during the Winter, we arrange all our stock alphabetically in the ground

under cover, and it is then a simple matter to select orders for Spring filling. This limitation does not apply, however, to three-year-old or Epoch roses, since in the Fall, as well as Spring, we fill orders for these for one or more of a kind as wanted.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and is a fungous disease, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores.

Mrs. George Shawyer (See page 28)

Dr. Robert Huey, the well-known amateur rosarian, uses Potassium Sulphuret together with a soap solution, which latter he prepares as follows: Take ¼ pound Fels-Naptha soap, cut into small pieces and dissolve in a quart or so of hot water, boiling same until there is no residue left. Add enough water to make 1 gallon. (This soap solution he also uses to mix with insecticides.) To make 2 gallons of spraying material for Mildew he dissolves ½ ounce of Potassium Sulphuret in 7 quarts of cold water and then adds 1 quart of the soap solution.

We have been accustomed to using the Potassium Sulphuret alone, dissolving 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water, but oftentimes the nurseryman's experience is not so valuable for the amateur as the latter's experience, since where plants are grown by the acre, insect foes and diseases often do not ravage the plants severely. The spray should be directed, as far as possible, upward. Any implement, throwing a fine spray, may be used. Where one has a garden of some size, an "Auto Spray," which will contain about three gallons, will be found very useful. Spray promptly and repeat every four to six days if disease continues.

Souv. de Gustave Prat (See page 28)

Ophelia (See page 28)

Black Spot A disease, also of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is Bordeaux Mixture, which should be applied about every ten days, beginning in early Spring, as soon as the buds begin to push out. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning about the time the first crop is in full bloom, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears, it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off, as well, two or three leaf stalks immediately above, which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden and burned. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

Early in the spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed, as our scientific brethren tell us the spores are carried over Winter on them. At that time a thorough spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur will help to give a clean bill of health. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form in a proprietary article called Scalecide.

In many gardens this disease is unknown, but where it does get a good start it seriously affects the crop of blooms for the balance of the season. Except for the curtailment of growth it does not, however, injure the plant or its future usefulness. Experiments looking toward the better control or eradication of this disease are now being conducted by government experts.

Aphis or Green Fly A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful. Fresh tobacco dust, applied thickly when the foliage is moist, will also prove effective. A very efficacious brand of this is called "Black Stuff Fine Tobacco Powder," and is sold in small or large bags by The H. A. Stoothoff Company, York, Pa. This is what we use, scattering it freely with the hand in the early morning. No harm to plants will follow a heavy "dose."

Green Worms The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows or lightly by hand. Both this and the tobacco dust will, it is true, temporarily disfigure the plants, but where one has a hose they may be washed off after a day or two. Repeat both applications of hellebore and tobacco as often as necessary.

There is one little rascal particularly annoying in May and that is the leaf roller. He eats a hole right into the bud—often the choicest one on the plant. Where you see such a hole you will usually find just beneath a leaf curled up with edges joined by a web-like filament. Invariably you will find the tenant at home during the day. Where the hellebore does not get this rascal, Arsenate of Lead will by spraying the buds thoroughly. This is a powerful poison and care should be exercised in its use. Dr. Huey, formerly quoted, uses this poison for all eating (not sucking) insects, his formula being as follows:

Arsenate of Lead	1 ounce.
Soap Solution	1 pint.
Water	7 pints.

Rose Bug or Chafer A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and

a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust, hellebore and Potassium Sulphuret annually.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. There is no protection so good as soil itself, and when protecting the Teas and Hybrid Teas it is a wise plan to hoe up a mound of earth about each plant and then fill in between the mounds with manure. Somewhat coarse, fresh manure may be used for this Winter mulching, although fresh horse manure may prove injurious if used too heavily and early. This operation should be deferred, if possible, until there is danger of the ground freezing. The uncovered tops may be tied up with straw or the bed filled in with leaves, hay, straw or like material. Evergreen branches are also good. In localities where mice abound it may prove unwise to use leaves, as the mice sometimes make their Winter home there and denude the rose canes of their bark. This protection should be gradually removed in March (latitude of New York City) or as soon as snow is gone or cold weather over. Protection should not be applied until after freezing nights begin.

A most excellent and neat method is to use empty butter tubs costing about five cents each. Remove the bottom, place tub over each plant (after foliage has been removed and the branches tied together) and fill in with soil, sand or ashes. Round this up and firm so as to shed water as much as possible. Square boxes may be used in the same manner.

The surest method where the Winters are extremely rigorous is to dig up the plants before the ground freezes up for good, lay them flat in a two-foot trench in well-drained soil and cover with the soil taken out. In early Spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, dig up and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cold cellar, or heeled in, in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.

**See { Page 18 for two-year and three-year quantity prices.
Page 35 for Epoch prices and list of varieties.**

Special Rose Collections on Page 33

The Stock I Send Out

Is all dormant, outdoor grown. Even the smallest size, "Two-year," will begin to bloom on the first growths produced. These usually mature flowers about two months after planting.

My roses are born and reared out-of-doors, grown and Winter rested in Nature's own way—I haven't a greenhouse or flower pot on the place. They consequently come to you stored full of life and vigor, so very different from plants which have been growing under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse.

Size of Two-Year Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in Fall, run from 2½ to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting as directed on pages 9 and 11.

H. T.'s run about 15 to 36 inches when dug; according to variety.

Quantity Prices of Two-Year Roses

Varieties priced at

50c. each are $4.50 per 10; $40.00 per 100
60c. each are $5.50 per 10; $50.00 per 100
75c. each are $6.50 per 10; $60.00 per 100
85c. each are $7.50 per 10; $70.00 per 100
$1.00 each are $9.00 per 10; $85.00 per 100

Any rose priced above $1.00, price is net regardless of quantity taken.

In order to obtain the 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 or more of each *variety* (not class) wanted. For instance, if the order consists merely of 5 Killarney and 4 La France, single prices will obtain on all, but if you order 5 of each, or 5 of one and 6 of another, you will then be entitled to the 10-rate on all.

In order to obtain the 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety wanted.

Quantity Prices of Three-Year Roses

Five per cent. may be deducted from three-year prices only where 10 or more plants are ordered in lots of less than 5 of each variety wanted.

Ten per cent. may be deducted only when 10 or more plants are ordered in lots of *not* less than 5 of a variety. Thus if you order 5 La France, 8 Killarney and 4 Betty you will be entitled to a deduction of 10 per cent. from three-year prices of first two varieties and 5 per cent. from the last one.

The Order Sheet

In back of catalog, shows at a glance, in alphabetical order, all the varieties I have to offer this year, together with different sizes and prices of each sort.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Of recent years, during the rapid development of the Hybrid Tea class of roses, there has apparently been a tendency to neglect, to a certain extent, the Hybrid Perpetuals, or, as they are also known, Hybrid Remontants. It is quite true that most of the Hybrid Perpetuals do not give us much, and some varieties no bloom here in the North after their June flowering, but this class of roses has so many points of merit as to make it, in my estimation, absolutely indispensable to any one who can plant, say, more than a dozen roses. In the first place, the Hybrid Perpetuals do not begin to require the care which should be given to the Hybrid Teas in order to have them at their best. Little or no Winter protection, as a rule, is necessary except where the Winters are of exceptional severity. Then, too, roses in this class are, almost without exception, of strong, vigorous growth, making bushes from three to six feet or more in height if desired. The flowers are mostly large to extremely large in size and as a class are much more fragrant than the Hybrid Teas. During their main blooming season, which in this latitude occurs in June, they yield to the plant many more flowers than the Hybrid Teas do.

Take it all in all, this class of roses remains absolutely indispensable and will continue to prove the crowning glory of the rose garden in June.

See page 18 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants, and page 35 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (vigorous). **Bancroft, 1886.** Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large, globular flower, produced on long, stiff stems; richly perfumed. The well-known, high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to much outdoors. A continuous bloomer. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; but weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

CAPT. HAYWARD (vigorous). **Bennett, 1893.** Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest Autumn bloomer of any red in its class. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

FISHER HOLMES (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice, fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. An old-time favorite with me, and should be in every H. P. collection. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, syn., **WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY** and **SNOW QUEEN** (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** This is the queen of all white roses both in size and purity. The buds, however, are often tinged with pink, but this color appears only on the outside of the outer petals, and the flower opens to a pure snow-white. The buds

are of beautiful formation, and the immense, open flowers well filled with petals. The growth is exceedingly vigorous, and the plant is a most prolific bloomer in June and early July (in this latitude). Scattering flowers often appear in the Fall as well, although individual plants may not again bloom the same season after the main crop is off. Its main season of bloom is, however, extended over a longer period than that of most Hybrid Perpetuals. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; moderately full. As **"General Jack"** this rose has been widely known and grown for more than a half century, and still enjoys great popularity. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

GEORGE ARENDS (very vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1910.** In this rose we have the greatest acquisition made to the H. P. class since the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki ten years earlier. The bloom is very large and full, of beautiful form and most exquisitely fragrant; in color a soft, light pink. In growth and foliage, too, it is all that can be desired and might well be called a pink Druschki. Very hardy. In the celebrated Hartford rose garden last June, this variety impressed me as the most remarkable rose there. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

George Dickson (See opposite page)

GEORGE DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.** When this rose was disseminated a few years ago it was heralded as one of the greatest, if not **the** greatest rose, ever raised by the originators, who have been among the foremost in producing new varieties of roses during the past generation. It was introduced (and is still sold) as a Hybrid Tea rose, but in my opinion it should have been classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals and if purchased as such it will not disappoint the lover of roses. In color it is the most wonderfully rich, dark red rose in existence, described by the introducers as "velvety-black scarlet crimson with brilliant reflex tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veinings on the reverse." The only fault I have observed in it is that the stem immediately below the flower is sometimes rather weak, but this fault, when it occurs, is not serious enough to deter the planting of this rose, which is of strong growth and good, bushy habit. The flower is very full and beautifully formed; richly perfumed and was awarded the gold medal by the National Rose Society.

The following concerning this rose is from an amateur patron of mine:

"It is the acme of perfection in red roses in form, color, size, etc. I have over fifty varieties of the choicest reds, and this one is head and shoulders above anything in my collection; in fact, far superior to any red rose I have ever seen." **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU (vigorous). **Guinoisseau & Chedane, 1908.** In a class where reds are so plentiful, a new variety of that color must possess distinctive merit to find a place, and in this sort we have such a rose. To begin with, the flower is very large and full and of a distinct, velvety, vermilion-red shade; then, too, the bloom is splendidly formed and lasting. The chief fault I can find in this rose is its name. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

J. B. CLARK (exceptionally vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** This rose was introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but after testing it I at once classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual, and after several years I see no reason to change this classification, although most growers continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea. It is an immense, full, red rose, similar in color to the well-known General Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. Also, it does not bloom again after June; at least, in this latitude. Considered as a Hybrid Perpetual, pure and simple, it is a very fine rose; splendid to plant with Frau Karl Druschki for beautiful contrast. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune rather sparingly. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET (vigorous). **Liabaud, 1878.** Light silvery pink; large, cup-shaped flowers; quite fragrant. A distinct rose, giving us one of the prettiest shades of pink imaginable. Exceptionally hardy and unusually profuse bloomer. A favorite old exhibition variety in England. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. A strong, upright grower, with very large, fine foliage. Very fine sort and before the advent of Druschki was at the head of all the white H. P.'s. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequaled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts. Practically an ever-blooming H. P. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (See page 28)

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy-pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form (each petal peculiarly and distinctly pointed), coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer; in fact, the most persistent in the H. P. class. Quite subject to mildew where that disease is prevalent, but its many good qualities greatly outweigh this one weakness. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good, free bloomer. Strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during Summer and Fall, occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all." **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep, velvety, crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it." **2-year 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed, globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet, 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

Hybrid Teas

Without question this class of Roses stands pre-eminent today; in fact, is revolutionizing outdoor Rose-growing. So many distinct and superb varieties have been added of recent years that now one may daily enjoy the Queen of Flowers from the beginning of Summer until heavy frosts set in.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P.'s, of exquisite and more varied style, **and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.**

See page 18 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants, and page 35 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

BELLE SIEBRECHT, syn. **MRS. W. J. GRANT** (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy and of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. Bushy, rather dwarf grower. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** Very large, pointed bud, opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as "a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." In bud this is exquisite, but as an open flower is only semi-double. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red, lined with bright red thorns. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** In point of coloring this is the most remarkable rose yet produced in this class. The color shades from the richest, glowing, blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. A full rose, delightfully fragrant. Also a productive bloomer, but plant is only a moderate grower. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** Silvery carmined pink, shaded salmon; distinct shade. Flower large, full and fragrant; splendid grower and bloomer. One of the leading show varieties in England and a fine all-around sort. Awarded Gold Medal. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Intense saffron yellow, changing to orange coppery yellow. Flower large, moderately full, of the Killarney type. Beautiful buds; delightfully fragrant. A superb, yellow rose and a splendid grower. This variety is considered by many to be the best of all the yellows. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the ever-blooming reds. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

FARBENKONIGIN (vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1902.** In color this flower is not unlike Jonkheer J. L. Mock, but the bloom is more globular in form. The growth is not as stiff as in Mock and it is a more profuse bloomer. A great bedding rose. The many excellent qualities of this variety appeal to me more and more each year. Plant it and then forget its name. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy-white, suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers very large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Growth exceptionally strong, of splendid habit, the immense flowers being borne on unusually long stems for cutting. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A." I consider this one of the very best all-around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (vigorous). **John Cook, 1914.** In this variety we have a new red rose of exceptional fullness and size, and of a peculiar shade of red—brick and purple being combined with the red. As the flower unfolds, it is seen that its formation is of a most unusual evenness throughout, so much so, in fact, as to give the beholder a suggestion of an artificial rose. The growth is very thrifty and fragrance good. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, $1.25.**

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant, scarlet-crimson; large, full and fragrant. Good habit and bloomer. Among the bright reds, this variety, because of its quality, good habit and free-blooming qualities, easily ranks "Number One." and will, year in and year out, more than satisfy the lover of red roses. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

GEORGE C. WAUD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** Orange vermilion—a light red. Large flower of perfect shape, holding its color unusually well; a point greatly to be desired. A free bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

GEORGE DICKSON (see Hybrid Perpetuals).

GRACE MOLYNEUX (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** In this we have a Hybrid Tea of unusually vigorous growth, upright and of good branching habit. The color, too, is quite unusual, described by the introducer as "creamy apricot, with flesh center; large, fine form and delicately tea perfumed. A grand variety." We have found it a good, prolific bloomer and satisfactory in every way. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. Very fragrant. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most roses would fail. Prune moderately. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

HARRY KIRK (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** Sulphur yellow with lighter edges on petals. Large, full and well-formed flower; very fragrant and free flowering. Growth unusually strong. Probably the best of all the light yellow ever-blooming roses and while sent out, and long classified, as a Tea rose, we have been of the opinion that this variety properly belongs under the head of **Hybrid Teas** and so are permanently placing it there. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

HOOSIER BEAUTY (vigorous). **F. Dorner & Sons, 1915.** Here we have a new red Hybrid Tea rose, which, during the past two seasons, had I been confined to one red ever-blooming rose, I would unhesitatingly have chosen. The flower is full, well formed both in bud and open flower, and in color is a deep, velvety, blood red. The growths, while not stout, are, nevertheless, very good, and the flowers invariably come on unusually long stems, making it a most valuable rose for cutting. In fragrance it is scarcely equaled by any rose of any color, and all in all, as an outdoor rose, this variety has, I am sure, a great future. **2-year, $1.25; 3-year, $1.75.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (vigorous). **Leenders, 1910.** Large to very large full flower; long, pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals, brilliant carmine-rose, inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower with splendid stems for cutting. Wood almost thornless. This variety was unusually fine and satisfactory this Autumn. The large size of its blooms, together with its two-colored petals, caused many to think it artificial when used as a cut flower. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular. After all the introductions of the past twenty years this variety is still incomparable. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large, pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flower. Foliage strikingly beautiful in its early stages of growth. A continuous bloomer. One of the most popular roses and greatest sellers ever introduced. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

KILLARNEY QUEEN (vigorous). This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much deeper and richer than in the parent. The flower is also decidedly larger, and the plant is a much more vigorous grower than either Killarney or Killarney Brilliant. The latter variety we have discarded, as we consider Killarney Queen much superior in every respect.

Of the many Killarney sports that have been produced, this easily holds first place. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LADY ALICE STANLEY (very vigorous). **McGredy, 1909.** A rose of remarkable vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral rose, inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. McGredy's productions are, as a rule, of great merit and this variety probably leads them all. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion, this is a superb rose, possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. Very floriferous. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LADY PIRRIE (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1910.** Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish-salmon; inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice, long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. In an English test this proved the most popular of all roses. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LADY URSULA (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** In this variety we have what I believe to be the strongest growing rose of all the pure Hybrid Teas. The flower is of good form and size, full, and in color is flesh pink. The plant not only grows vigorously and high, but is of bushy growth as well, producing its flowers very abundantly, especially in the Fall when it is usually at its best. I would especially recommend a trial of this rose to those who desire strong, high-growing varieties in the Hybrid Tea class. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes. Owing to its very dense petalage, the buds of this variety will become "balled" under excessive moisture. It will also often open more perfectly in an open, gravelly soil than in a rich, dense one. One of the first Hybrid Teas introduced, it still has a remarkable hold on the rose lover, due, probably, to its incomparably delicious fragrance. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LA TOSCA (very vigorous). **V. Schwartz, 1901.** Very large, full, and free-flowering. Silvery pink and rosy white, tinted with yellow. This is a very attractive rose, combining unusual vigor of growth with free-blooming qualities. Very good garden variety. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

LAURENT CARLE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower; good, persistent bloomer and the most delightfully fragrant of all roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

LOS ANGELES (vigorous). **Howard & Smith, 1917.** "Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. In color a luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. In fragrance it is equal in its intensity to the finest Marechal Neil. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions. The growth is vigorous to a degree. The beauty of form and ever-increasing wealth of color is maintained from the incipient bud until the last petals drop."

The above is the introducers' description of a rose, which, during the past two years, has been distributed from coast to coast, and which has, almost without exception, given most unusual satisfaction. It is one of the most striking and unusual roses we have in point of color, and is, as some one expressed it, "a glorified Lyon-Rose." It has proven of unusual hardiness for a Hybrid Tea, and, as grown by us, the plants are infinitely superior to those grown in California, and which we necessarily had to limit ourselves to the past two years. Advance orders being heavy, stock remaining is limited, so do not delay. **2-year, $1.50.**

LOUISE-CATHERINE BRESLAU (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1912.** A rose of exceedingly distinct and striking qualities. The flower is large to very large, exceptionally full to the center, and very evenly formed throughout. The color is difficult to describe—a combination of chrome-yellow, and coral-red. The foliage is also very unusual, being very glossy and wax-like. The buds are of striking beauty, the general effect being yellow, striped with red. A fancy rose par excellence. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, $1.25.**

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. Year in and year out this is one of the most satisfactory of the H. T.'s. Splendid, vigorous grower, very rugged and thorny. In wonderful form in Autumn. "One of the very best for all purposes." **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOT (moderately vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** This is the celebrated **"Daily Mail"** rose which has caused more stir and been more widely advertised than any other rose of recent times. It is of the same class as Lyon-Rose; described as "coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, with yellow at the base; a wonderful combination of most pleasing colors." Of value, chiefly, in my opinion, because of its marvelous color, which is very distinct from any other rose. In growth and substance of flower it is below the average. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

MAD. JULES BOUCHE (vigorous). **Croibier & Fils, 1911.** Very full, pearly-white, camelia-like flower, tinged with blush. Growth exceedingly bushy and strong, and a prolific bloomer. A favorite with Capt. George C. Thomas, the noted amateur rosarian. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, $1.25.**

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose; nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower large, full and perfect; growth bushy, of moderate height; a great bedder. Deserves to be more largely planted. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it." **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MAD. RAVARY (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Large, full flower, with long, pointed buds. Color rich, orange yellow. A magnificent, free-flowering, yellow rose which is more than holding its own with the more recent introductions. It will not disappoint the lover of yellow roses. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MAD. SEGOND WEBER (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1908.** Clear, soft, salmon-pink; very large, full, finely-formed flower on good stiff stem. This rose is quite distinct in its shade of pink, and its most symmetrical petals cause it to stand out prominently in any bed of roses. **2-year, 60c; 3-year, 85c.**

MARQUISE DE GANAY (vigorous). **Guillot, 1910.** An enormous, full and perfectly formed flower of a silvery rose color, produced on very long, stiff stems. The remarkably strong, rugged growth of this variety and the immense size of its flowers, remind one of the Hybrid Perpetuals, but it is a true H. T., blooming all Summer and Fall. A very distinct and meritorious rose. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MARQUISE DE SINETY (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Here we have a combination of gold, carmine, ochre and scarlet that baffles my pen to describe. The flower is large, moderately full, opening perfectly in cupped form and deliciously tea scented. Foliage very glossy, bronzy and leathery. Short, stout grower. Yields very few propagating buds, and this, combined with a heavy demand, keeps stock very scarce. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Very large flower; glowing carmine. Good grower and of fine habit. Attractive, deep green foliage. Its warm brilliancy of coloring causes this rose to stand right out in the nursery row or bed of mixed varieties. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MISS CYNTHIA FORDE (very vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1909.** Of all the clear, rich pinks, this is easily one of the very largest, best, and most striking. The flower is very full, the petals beautifully imbricated, and in the Fall, one often gets flowers from it almost as large as a peony. The growth is remarkably strong and upright, and, all in all, I consider this one of the most valuable additions to the Hybrid Tea class made during the past ten years. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MRS. AARON WARD (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Indian yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium to fairly large, full and perfect cupped form, borne profusely and continuously on rigid, upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which I cannot speak too highly—a rose to love. For table decoration it is simply incomparable. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** Apricot yellow, orange and salmon. This rose is a simply wonderful, bushy grower, producing numerous blooms, and has exceedingly beautiful foliage. In bud, splendid, but the open flower is loose and gracefully irregular. This variety invariably elicits the enthusiastic admiration of nine out of every ten visitors here. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1911.** Clear rose pink. Flower very large and full, splendidly formed, coming on nice, stiff, upright stems. The growth is exceedingly good, and during the past season, this variety stood out in size and perfection very distinctly wherever a row of it occurred in our plantings. Especially grand in the Autumn. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

OPHELIA (vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1912.** This variety has rapidly jumped to the front as one of the most popular of recently introduced Hybrid Teas and as a cut flower for Winter forcing it already stands pre-eminent. As an outdoor rose also, it has already proven of unusual worth. The growth is exceedingly good and habit fine and upright. The flowers are of splendid form, full and yet not too densely packed with petals; as a result, practically every flower opens perfectly. The color is sometimes variable and not easy to popularly describe. In it we find salmon, flesh, pink and yellow, a combination which gives us a most refreshing tone. In very great demand. **2-year, 75c.; 3-year, $1.00.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful, long buds opening to very large and full, perfect flowers. Here we have a rose that will live to charm and delight generations of rose lovers—in my estimation a really great H. T. and one which never disappoints the planter. Try it. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

PRINCE DE BULGARIE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1902.** Tinted flesh rose; shaded with apricot, deepening to saffron-yellow. Long, graceful buds on long stems, opening to large, beautiful, cup-shaped flowers. Good grower, with large, bright green foliage. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

PRINCIPAL A. H. PIRIE (vigorous). **Bernaix, 1909.** Silvery salmon pink with cochineal center. Medium large flower, very full, every one opening perfectly. Nice, long, erect stems; prolific bloomer. One of the best Summer pinks, deserving to be much more widely planted than it apparently has been. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

QUEEN MARY (moderate). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.** This is a rose of most unique coloring, described by the introducer in part as follows: "Its pure rich colorings which are zoned deep, bright canary yellow—on shell-shaped petals, which are crayoned with pure, deep carmine—the crayoning gives a gloriously warm coloring as the yellow and carmine do not commingle."

This variety will strongly appeal to the lover of "fancy" roses. **2-year, 85c.; 3-year, $1.25.**

RADIANCE (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** Of simply wonderful, vigorous, upright growth and profusion of foliage, this new pink rose, as it becomes better known, will prove of very unusual popularity. Produces its beautiful, cup-formed flowers in lavish profusion and is already rapidly winning its way as one of the very foremost of outdoor Hybrid Teas. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

SOUV. DE GUSTAVE PRAT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Well-formed flower, medium to large, and full. Color bright sulphur yellow. Very free flowering. One of the very best of the medium light yellows. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

SOUV. DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large, pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. Particularly fine in Autumn. Like Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, this comparatively old variety is still unsurpassed in its color. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

VISCOUNTESS ENFIELD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Old rose, shaded and tinted with copper, yellow and carmine. Very large, full flower of fine form, produced very freely. Good grower, nice habit. A quite new variety of sterling merit. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** In habit of growth, in form and petalage of flower, this is identical with the well-known and popular Killarney. In color, however, it is a rosy white, and as a florist's cut flower it has supplanted "The Bride." Like Killarney, this variety is a profuse bloomer and a fit companion for that sort. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** This variety should, perhaps, be classed as a Tea rose, as Tea blood preponderates greatly throughout the plant and flower. Having, however, so very few varieties of Tea roses this year, we have decided not to make a separate class of them and as one of the parents of this rose is a Hybrid Tea, I think we may safely place it under the Hybrid Tea head. While it is rather difficult to describe the color of this rose in a popular way, I think some idea of its color may be obtained when we say it is a "peachy" blush, with yellow at the base of the petals. The form is exquisitely moulded; the flower of unusual substance, opening perfectly and full to the center. The growth is unusually strong, the plant constantly sending up reddish-garnet flowering shoots that are a joy to behold. The mature foliage is a rich, dark, glossy green, beautifully set off by reddish thorns all along the stem, which in strength and length is almost unequaled, making it an ideal rose for cutting.

A most unusual point, and a good one, which this rose possesses is, that it is absolutely immune from disease. Even though Mildew and Black Spot run riot through other neglected roses adjoining, this variety will be found untouched. While remarkable for its vigor during the Summer, it is quite susceptible to severe cold and so should be protected over Winter in the North. Known also as Jeannette Heller and Charles Dingee. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

WILLOWMERE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** When this variety was introduced, it was stated that it would take the place of Lyon-Rose which proved very faulty because of its wood dying back so badly during the late Summer, Fall and Winter, and while the flower is somewhat on the order of Lyon-Rose, it has less yellow in it. It is, however, a very rich salmon-pink. The flower is full and large to very large, with nicely pointed buds. The growth is very vigorous and dependable. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

Moss Roses

These are valuable chiefly as buds, which are prettily covered with a moss-like substance—hence the name. Unlike most classes, they fail to respond, in the way of improvements, to the hybridizer's art and are still about as they were when prized so greatly in old-time gardens. They are very hardy, have but one season of bloom, and exact but little care except that they are susceptible to mildew.

BLANCHE MOREAU (vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed, fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew. The best pink moss rose. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

SALET (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes.

See page 18 for quantity prices of two-year and three-year plants, and page 35 for list and prices of "Epoch" plants.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large, full flower of a clear, silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong-growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Blooms very early. Makes a very large and hardy bush. Particularly good where a high, hardy hedge is wanted. Prune moderately. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

JULIET—Austrian—(very vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1910.** Outside of petals old gold; inside rich, rosy red, with yellow at base of petals. Flower large, full and fragrant. Because of its unusual and remarkable coloring, this most striking novelty attracts attention everywhere. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large, pointed buds, exquisitely moulded; petals recurving as they expand. Growth spreading; very hardy. For several years this has been one of the most popular Teas. Best in cool, moist weather. **2-year, 60c.; 3-year, 85c.**

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Tea—(very vigorous). **Ducher, 1871.** Pale lemon-yellow, suffused with white; border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, and of beautiful form and fine habit. An old Tea rose still a great favorite with many. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

MRS. B. R. CANT—Tea—(very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose; inner petals soft, silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base. Exceedingly full flowers, globular and fragrant. This variety is a magnificent grower, making a large bush, which bears bountifully a charming and very distinct rose. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

ORLEANS ROSE—Polyantha—(dwarf). **Levavasseur, 1910.** Brilliant red, with white eye. A most vigorous and bushy grower for this class, often termed "Baby Ramblers." Grand foliage and very hardy. Superb in Autumn and, all in all, probably the best variety of its class. Makes a wonderfully decorative border or low hedge. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

PERSIAN YELLOW—Austrian—(vigorous). **Willock, 1838.** Bright, golden yellow, moderately full flower of moderate size, blooming in great profusion in June. Wood a distinct chocolate-brown color. Foliage small; delicately scented. A very hardy garden rose. Established plants should be pruned very little. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

SOLEIL d'OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. One of the most striking roses grown. **2-year, 50c.; 3-year, 75c.**

Cut your roses early in the morning or at evening. They will then last much better than if cut in the heat of the day.

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

All except the Hybrid Teas are hardy, which latter, in the North, should be taken down and covered with clean soil to insure Wintering. Unlike the Ramblers, they cannot thrive in the North under neglect and must there receive good care. Give them your best possible soil. The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc. The blooms, coming in clusters, cover the plants *en masse* in their blooming season, which, in the latitude of New York City, is late June.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Conard & Jones. A very strong-growing and hardy climber. Large, single flowers of rich, deep pink (almost red) with white center, coming in large clusters. This being somewhat similar to Hiawatha, but with larger individual flowers, we have discarded the latter variety, giving this the preference. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (very vigorous). **Hoopes Bros., 1912.** While the name of this rose is more or less a misnomer, yet on its own merits it is a splendid new climber; very distinct from anything else. It has but one blooming season, and that in June, when it bears very abundantly a very bright, self-colored, medium pink flower of moderate size; not in any way comparable with American Beauty, but very large for a prolific-blooming, climbing rose. It has splendid glossy foliage, showing traces of Wichuraiana blood, but the flower shows little of this relationship. Each flower opens full and perfectly; comes on a nice, long stem for cutting, and would be a credit to a bush-grown rose. Would soon cover a veranda or other position where a strong-growing, hardy rose is wanted. I recommend it most warmly. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). **W. Paul & Son, 1899.** A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. **60c. Extra heavy, 85c.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.** A strong, climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section.) Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **60c. Extra heavy, 85c.**

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). **Chauvry, 1902.** A very strong climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. The best pink everblooming climber. **60c. Extra heavy, 85c.**

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Henderson.** This variety, like Silver Moon, gives us some of the largest flowers yet produced in the Wichuraiana Hybrids. The individual flowers, coming three to four inches in diameter, are produced in masses of bloom, characteristic of this class of climbers. The color is a delightful shade of delicate, flesh pink, the flowers being borne on quite long stems, making it a very good variety for cutting, as well as garden decoration. Very vigorous, strong grower, with beautiful bronze-green, glossy foliage. **75c. Extra heavy, $1.00.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during

Marquise de Ganay (See page 27)

the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage. a glossy green, retaining its luster all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. It does not run to naked stems, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

EXCELSA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Walsh, 1912.** Here we have a worthy substitute for Crimson Rambler, with all the profusion of crimson bloom in June of the latter, without its unsatisfactory foliage; this variety being a true Wichuraiana Rambler with all the strong, wiry growth and beautiful foliage characteristic of this desirable class. Unquestionably the best double red rambler. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

GARDENIA (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Manda.** This is undoubtedly the best hardy yellow rambler and is a prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian. It is an exceedingly strong

grower, with the beautiful glossy green foliage characteristic of the Wichuraianas. Where a yellow climber is wanted, I can recommend this very warmly. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

SILVER MOON (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Henderson.** Of all the climbing roses introduced during the past few years this, perhaps, has excited more interest and favorable comment than any other. The individual flower is extraordinarily large, clematis-like, silvery white in color and with bright yellow stamens in center, making a pleasing contrast. The plant is very floriferous and during the blooming season, as can well be imagined, this plant makes a most wonderful showing. The foliage is a glossy, beautiful, bronze green and particularly disease-proof. Wherever there is room for climbing roses this should have an honored place. **75c. Extra heavy, $1.00.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Hybrid Wichuraiana). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. The best white Rambler. **50c. Extra heavy, 75c.**

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in Winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made.

The make-up of these sets varies from year to year, but only distinct first-class varieties and those which have proven generally successful are ever admitted to the sets. (NOT FOR SALE IN THE FALL.)

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Clio	$0.50
Fisher Holmes	.50
Frau Karl Druschki	.50
George Arends	.50
George Dickson	.75
J. B. Clark	.50
Margaret Dickson	.50
Mrs. John Laing	.50
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	.50
Paul Neyron	.50
Prince Camille de Rohan	.50
Ulrich Brunner	.50
	$6.25

The Set for $5.00

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Etoile de France	$0.60
Florence Pemberton	.60
General McArthur	.60
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	.60
Lady Ashtown	.60
Lady Pirrie	.60
Mad. Caroline Testout	.60
Mrs. Aaron Ward	.60
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	.60
Pharisaer	.60
White Killarney	.60
Willowmere	.60
	$7.20

The Set for $6.00

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded these are greatly to be preferred to the two-year size, since having both more tops and roots they will give more bloom at once. The first year they will have the appearance of old, established plantings. This grade of plants is now all grown on the same root as are our "Epoch" roses, and never before have we been able to offer such a splendid lot of three-year-old roses. I am sure that roses of equal quality in the same varieties cannot be purchased elsewhere at any price, and the only plants superior to these are my Epoch Roses, which are "creamed" out of the three-year roses, being selected for the special extra size and bushiness of both tops and roots.

We are not appending a list of the three-year roses as formerly, but instead these are shown by the price following the description of each variety and also on order sheet. **For quantity prices, see page 18.**

Lady Ursula (See page 26)

My "Epoch" Roses

This is the seventh year that these have been offered. The very exceptional quality of these plants is now too well known to make it necessary to go into much detail about them. Suffice it to say that they are far and away the best rose plants in every particular that the world has ever seen.

We have made this year a very slight increase in price of 10c. per plant; the only increase since this stock was first offered to the public.

These plants are creamed out of our three-year-old Japanese multiflora stock. Especial care should be taken when planting these big bushes to see that the ground is treaded firmly over the roots. The tops also should be immediately cut back severely, and this may be done without fear of cutting back to old wood which would be less productive, as all of the wood is of the previous season's growth. In March of each year we cut all of our roses down to within one inch of the ground.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	$1.00
Capt. Hayward	1.00
Clio	1.00
Fisher Holmes	1.00
Frau Karl Druschki	1.00
General Jacqueminot	1.00
George Arends	1.00
George Dickson	1.25
Gloire de Ch. Guinoisseau	1.10
J. B. Clark	.90
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	1.00
Margaret Dickson	1.00
Mrs. John Laing	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	1.00
Paul Neyron	1.00
Prince Camille de Rohan	1.00
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	1.00
Ulrich Brunner	1.00

Hybrid Teas

Belle Siebrecht	$1.10
Betty	1.10
Dean Hole	1.10
Duchess of Wellington	1.25
Etoile de France	1.10
Farbenkonigin	1.10
Florence Pemberton	1.15
Francis Scott Key	1.50
General McArthur	1.10
George C. Waud	1.10
Grace Molyneux	1.10
Gruss an Teplitz	.90
Harry Kirk	1.15
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	1.10
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	1.25
Killarney	1.10
Killarney Queen	1.10
Lady Alice Stanley	1.10
Lady Ashtown	1.10
Lady Pirrie	1.10
Lady Ursula	1.10
La France	1.10
La Tosca	1.10
Laurent Carle	1.15
Mad. Caroline Testout	$1.10
Mad. Edouard Herriot	1.50
Mad. Jules Bouche	1.50
Mad. Jules Grolez	1.00
Mad. Ravary	1.10
Mad. Segond Weber	1.10
Marquise de Ganay	1.10
Mary, Countess of Ilchester	1.10
Miss Cynthia Forde	1.10
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	1.10
Mrs. George Shawyer	1.25
Ophelia	1.50
Pharisaer	1.10
Prince de Bulgarie	1.10
Principal A. H. Pirie	1.10
Radiance	1.10
Viscountess Enfield	1.10
White Killarney	1.10
Willowmere	1.10

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau	$1.00
Crested Moss	1.00
Salet	1.00

Miscellaneous Roses

Conrad F. Meyer	$0.90
Juliet	1.00
Maman Cochet	1.10
Marie Van Houtte	1.00
Mrs. B. R. Cant	1.00
Orleans Rose	.90
Soleil d'Or	1.00

Climbing Roses

American Pillar	$1.00
Climbing American Beauty	1.00
Climbing Belle Siebrecht	1.10
Climbing Mad. Caroline Testout	1.10
Dr. W. Van Fleet	1.25
Gardenia	1.10
Silver Moon	1.25

NO DISCOUNT ON EPOCH ROSES

Mad. Jules Grolez (See page 27)

What Our Epoch Roses Really Do

Below will be found a table of flower results per plant, season of 1918, as achieved by A. W. Greeley, Williamsport, Pa. He compares his own results with our plants, after removing side buds, with those as published in Thomas' excellent work on amateur rose growing. This has come to us absolutely without solicitation or expectation; in fact, we did not even have the slightest idea that Mr. Greeley was keeping such a record.

	Greeley	Thomas
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	81	57
La Tosca	81	57
Mad. Jules Bouche	80	71
Harry Kirk	76	32
Betty	70	54
Radiance	65	51
Mad. Segond Weber	57	49
Mrs. Aaron Ward	50	38
Wm. R. Smith	49	14
General McArthur	47	35
Mad. Edouard Herriot	46	32
Souv. du President Carnot	38	34

THE PEONY

Greatest of all outdoor flowers, easiest of all to grow, as well as the most sure and permanent, the modern varieties of the Peony will prove both a revelation and rare delight to the flower lover.

My peonies, like my roses, are recognized, by those who know, to be the very best that skilled and enthusiastic effort can produce.

I entreat you to get acquainted with this noble flower—the flower I love—and you will ever be grateful for the introduction.

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